BEHIND THE TRUMPED-UP WAR SCARES IN LAOS AND INDIA . . . SEE P. 3

"DO YOU WANT YOUR GRANDCHILDREN TO BE COMMUNISTS?"
This ostrich joined a few other ruffle-feathered American inhabitants—like the Veterans of Foreign Wars and runaway Senator Dodd of Connecticut ("I won't stay in the same Washington with him") in opposing the visit of Premier Khrushchev. Most Americans, however (see Report to Readers below), are keeping their heads above ground to see if peace is headed this way.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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DESPITE THE LAOS SMOKESCREEN

If Ike and Mr. K mean what they say—then peace can break out

ON THE EVE of the first Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting, and on the very day the President returned home from Europe, the Western powers introduced a sour note. On Sept. 7, they implied complicity by Moscow and Peking in the civil war in Laos and tried to drag the UN into the war.

This was hardly a fitting prelude to the first momentous exploration for peace. It demonstrated clearly that not everyone in the Western camp and in Washington was, if not enthusiastic, at least reconciled to a relaxation of world tension. It came at a time when there were distinctly hopeful signs of an East-West understanding.

These signs were evident in some strikingly similar points made by Eisenhower in his Aug. 31 TV appearance in Britain and by Khrushchev in an article entitled "On Peaceful Coexistence," which he wrote for the October issue of the American quarterly, **Foreign Affairs** (he got $150 for it).

PEACE IS THE NEED: Both leaders agreed that war would bring calamity to all, that there was a worldwide longing for peace. Eisenhower said: "Peace . . . is the imperative of our time." Khrushchev said: "The question of peaceful coexistence . . . interests literally every man and woman on the globe." The President was interested in peace because "war has become so threatening in its capacity for destruction of the whole world;" the Soviet Premier because "should a world war break out, no country will be able to shut itself off from a crushing blow."

Khrushchev believed that "the peace policy enjoys the powerful support of the broad masses of the people all over the world." Eisenhower thought that "people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it." Both were keenly aware of the need for economic aid for the underdeveloped

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WAS THE TIMING PLANNED?

Tough control bill hits labor on Labor Day

By Robert E. Light

MORE THAN 110,000 unionists marched up New York's Fifth Avenue in the city's first Labor Day parade in 20 years, but Big Business had more genuine cause to celebrate.

On Labor Day a drastic bill curtailing union picketing and boycotts and placing Federal controls over union affairs awaited only President Eisenhower's signature to become law.

Shored up this year by record profits, managements have played rough across the bargaining table. Half a million steel workers, 30,000 copper miners and 17,000 packinghouse workers are engaged in strikes forced by managements that refused to consider wage increases.

In Washington labor's "friends," elected last November in some measure by union support, turned tail under Big Business pressure and joined the crusade to "clean up" unions.

LONG FIGHT: New York's labor parade was organized by the City Central Labor Council, representing 1,000 AFL-CIO locals, under the slogan, "A Strong Free Labor Movement Means A Strong Free America." Council literature said: "Our march will be an answer to the lies and slanders directed against American labor by union-busting forces here at home and by freedom-hating forces of the Kremlin around the world." But local leaders found other reasons for a demonstration of strength and unity. Hotel Trades Council president Jay Rubin told his members: "If the steel workers are defeated, all employers will be encouraged to resist new contracts and to undermine existing ones."

In the parade, as 400,000 spectators lined the sidewalks, marchers raised these banners: "Boost Minimum Wages in Puerto Rico;" "New York Stands Low on

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Report to Readers: Mr. K & Co. and the people of America

FRIEND OF OURS, single fellow, recently decided to spend a six-week vacation motoring around the country. Wanted to see what the land and the people were like. He returned to his native Brooklyn exhilarated and amazed. "Why, the American people are the friendliest, kindest people in the world!" he exclaimed.

Never mind that this was the first time he'd ever ventured more than 50 miles beyond Brooklyn except once when the Army rushed him through basic training in a Southern camp and then plunked him down on a Pacific island where the welcome, while warm, was anything but hospitable. Perfectionists might want to disparage our friend's pronouncement because of his limited basis of comparison. But for us the spirit is the thing. And the spirit here—as confirmed by many more widely-traveled observers—is right: Americans are a friendly folk.

All their fund of neighborliness will be on display beginning Sept. 15 when Soviet Premier Khrushchev arrives for a 12-day visit. Already they've indicated that, left to their own devices, they'd spare no effort to show him around the country and see that he enjoys himself.

The State Dept. has described its Khrushchev mail as "moderate," but among the letters are several hundred invitations to have Mr. K. pay pop calls to this farm or that factory, a church here, a community center elsewhere.

TO BE SURE, MR. K. has had to turn down these invitations and hundreds more. In his journey from Washington to New York, to Pittsburgh, to Des Moines and Ames, Iowa, to Los Angeles and San Francisco and back to Washington he'll have to bear up under a succession of official welcomes and banquets in lavish hotels. But even these have been arranged with an eagerness to please. When the management of the Mark Hopkins hotel on San Francisco's Nob Hill discovered that the Soviet flag was not among the many national emblems in its collection, it sent someone scurrying to find one so that Mr. K. would feel perfectly at home during his stay.

San Francisco Mayor George Christopher made a few special arrangements of his own—by telephone. It seems that AFL-CIO leader James Carey had scheduled a confrontation between Khrushchev and a half-dozen top unionists for the same time the Mayor had planned a civic luncheon. The Mayor called in the press, picked up the phone and got the State Dept. on the long distance wire. He was happy to announce, after a brief conversation, that everything would be all right: the man from State had promised to talk to the union fellows about shifting their affair and the good people of San Francisco could go ahead with their plans to honor their foreign guest.

(Continued on Page 2)

THE MAIL BAG

In person

CINCINNATI, O.

In those matters of gravest import, such as life and death, there appears to be no relation between the desires of the people and the actions of the State. The gruesome promise of "annihilating the enemy" has not convinced the people that they want nuclear war; still the costly preparations for that holocaust mount. Now the military are loosing trial balloons about starting bomb tests again if no ban agreement can be reached with the U.S.S.R.

"Write your Congressman" is a grim jest in the matrix of power in which we are enmeshed. In such a situation, the sensible course seems to be direct, personal action. I have written the President that if bomb tests are resumed, or if announcement is made of plans for testing by the U.S., I shall come to Washington and attempt to see him personally. I believe I can find appropriate ways to express my feelings to the President, if it becomes necessary. To make it clear that I was not making a threat to the person of the President, I stated that any action taken by me would be non-violent.

If others find themselves in "non-violent revolt" against the death march, they might also wish to write the Head of State in their country, advising him now that they will want to see him if bomb tests are resumed. No organized activity is suggested; each person would find his own way to make it clear that the monstrous plans for exterminating life and desolating the earth are intolerable.

Marion Bromley

Like 'In Fact'

DETROIT, MICH.

I was a subscriber to George Seldes' **In Fact** while it lasted and would like to see the GUARDIAN do more on his line of things.

W. R. Reid

Something is wrong

CHICO, CALIF.

We are talking about housing, low rent housing, which is very badly needed, not only here on Daisy Lane but all over, as far as I can see. Someone wants to know why I say so. Look for yourself. You will see there is a sign on a house, "For Rent." I being a Negro, the first thing you hear, "It's rented." But the sign is still there. It is the same kind of people who kept me from getting an education when I was a child. Something is wrong, would you not say so?

When there is a war you need me then. I get out, fight, kill someone I don't know anything about and never seen. War is over, I come home, sleep with the dogs. Nowhere to stay. War is over: "Get out of my way, Negro!"

We are preaching and teaching one thing, living the other. My work is OK. Money OK. My and your dollar is one and the same. It is OK for everything but a house to live in. If the Government don't step in and build some low rent housing I feel sorry for all Negroes, myself also.

Johnnie Terry

Program

PATERSON, N.J.

An Independent-Socialist Party should advocate:

- Banning the H-bomb.
- A demilitarized Germany, east and west.
- Putting the treasury on a cash basis by printing money to pay the national debt, eliminating interest; using gold only in foreign trade.
- Nationalizing utilities; develop power resources with Federally printed money—no bonds.
- Free bridges, tunnels, turnpikes, etc.

James Ellison Parker

Krebiozen

FLUSHING, N.Y.

Because I have lost several friends from cancer, I am doing all in my power to keep others from suffering as they did. Specifically, I want to let you know that there is something we can do. We can write to Sen. Paul H. Douglas and to Congressman Roland V. Libonati asking first that Krebiozen, a hormone, be placed where it belongs — under the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration; and, secondly, that Krebiozen be licensed for sale. (Three applications for license to sell have been made; the last one, dated May 5, 1958, bearing the serial No. 732,785.)

Write to Douglas c/o Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.; Congressman Libonati, Room 408, Old House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

Elsa A. Welch

Effort and profit

CLEVELAND, O.

If U.S. Steel workers watched the U.S. Steel Hour Aug. 12 they now realize what they are up against in their effort to get a new contract. The message of the play, "Seed of Guilt" by Barbara Chain was the destructive effect that actions based on wrong assumptions have on human relations. A public relations message delivered during a break told how the world beats a path to the door of the man who builds a better mouse trap. Better machinery was needed to build the mouse trap. The better machinery was provided by money. To get this money a profit was necessary.

How do workers expect to discuss a suitable contract with men who believe the only purpose of a corporation is to make profits for stockholders? It's time that management realized that money cannot accomplish anything unless someone is willing to exchange his human effort for it.

Julius A. Sobon

Keep the hope high

SAN FERNANDO, CALIF.

A considerable portion of my life has been spent in trying to bring about a more sane economy for all and I think you are doing a good job. The trouble, as I see it, is to reach those that need it most. My first interest in political subjects was aroused in 1894 by hearing Eugene V. Debs speak on socialism and it was our pleasure to entertain him in our home in Madison, S.D. He came there to deliver a series of lectures at a yearly Chautauqua. Later I voted for him three times, for President of the U.S.A. and in 1912 he received nearly a million votes. He, like you people of the GUARDIAN, wouldn't place his hopes too high—and that in a religious sense, as well as political.

I am nearly 83 years of age but hope to be able to subscribe to the GUARDIAN a number of times yet.

Earl G. Gilbert

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

SYDNEY—The racing year in Australia, beginning August 1, began this year with prayers for the success of the season. The services were conducted in Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches.

Manufacturing retailer N. Bodkin, one of the organizers of the services, said as fraternities such as doctors, lawyers and accountants had special church services, it was felt that similar steps should be taken by the racing fraternity.

"We asked the blessing of the Church on horse racing, and hope that our request will be answered," he said.

—Australian News & Information Bureau

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: R.F., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Vie Nuove, Rome

"I said 'jump', stupid!"

Bi-partisan policy

AGENCY, IOWA

Millions for missiles,
Billions for bombs;
Thus we make ready
For peace—if it comes!
Pennies for penury,
Slums for the slaves;
Plutes in the palaces,
Soldiers in graves!

M. W.

Get the Point?

NEW YORK, N.Y.

My heart leaped up when I saw that headline in the N. Y. **Times** yesterday—"West Point to broaden studies in the humanities." But hold your cheers. In the fine print, Supt. Gen. Davidson reassured horrified Old Grads (Ike and Mac among 'em) that the natural ferocity of our War Pups won't be softened by feeding them any of this new-fangled milk-of-human-kindness and brotherly-love pap. Bertrand Russell and the Beatitudes will not be required reading.

Physical education, states Gen. Davidson, will continue to be the keystone of the curriculum. Leadership will be developed through 100% participation in football, baseball, basketball and other "team" sports. Top athletes will be distributed impartially through all companies, instead of concentrated near the Gym. Their influence, it is hoped, will spread through the entire Corps.

Charles Pemberton

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

MARSHAL TITO, IN A FOUR-HOUR INTERVIEW with Konni Zilliacus, GUARDIAN correspondent and left-wing Labor MP, asserted that he does not believe the Soviet Union will take military action against his regime and that Yugoslavia will not join the Western bloc. A few days earlier Tito had told a group of Americans, including Louis Adamic, Dr. Kirtley Mather of Harvard, Dr. Jerome Davis and Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University, that his differences with Moscow went back to 1944. Dr. Mather quoted him as saying he objected to "Stalin's program for the satellite countries" for the same reasons he objected to the Marshall Plan.

—National Guardian, Sept. 12, 1949

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REPORT TO READERS

Mr. K and Company

(Continued from Page 1)

Now, if the Giants would only win the pennant, an observer observed, the results of the fall municipal election would be a foregone conclusion. The triple-threat Mayor running for re-election—with Mays, McCovey and Khrushchev figuratively in his camp—would have popular appeal beyond compare.

FOR HIS PART, MR. KHRUSHCHEV has made it plain he has but one object in his mission to the U.S.: peace. He politely turned down a suggestion of President Eisenhower that he visit some of our military installations. He preferred such excursions as a return visit to farmer Roswell Garst who had visited him in Moscow.

Garst presides over 1,000 acres which he owns, another 5,000 which he manages, 2,000 head of cattle, a seed corn company and a six-bedroom home fully equipped with air conditioning and swimming pool. Not exactly a poor farmer. But also not remotely a bomb dropper. Perhaps the Soviets' agricultural expert can glean a few helpful hints from the capitalist corn grower whose per acre yield is far ahead of anything yet achieved in the U.S.S.R.

Further evidence that Khrushchev intends to talk peace and war-no-more was revealed in the announcement that he is leaving his military and technical aids behind. Instead his entourage of 100 will include his family, Foreign Ministry officials, leading Soviet writers and a large press contingent. Ilya Ehrenberg, no stranger to these shores, will be along. So will Aleksandr Y. Korneichuk, author of the play, **Wings**; Aleksandr T. Tvardovsky, poet and editor of **Novy Mir** (New World), and Pavel A. Satyukov, chief editor of **Pravda**. Khrushchev has also invited Mikhail A. Sholokhov, author of the Don classics, to make the trip, but at last reports it was not certain that Sholokhov would leave his Cossack village of Veshenskaya.

THE KHRUSHCHEV FAMILY GROUP will include the madame, Mrs. Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, an amiable and impressive lady who taught herself English when she and her family were evacuated from the Ukraine during World War II; daughters Julia and Rada; son Sergei Nikitovich and son-in-law Alexei Ivanovich Adzhubei who, as editor of the government paper **Izvestia**, will be an accredited correspondent.

The **N.Y. Times** noted that the family will add to the visit "a human touch which cannot help but strike a responsive chord in millions of our people," and expressed confidence that they'll be welcomed "with both cordiality and curiosity."

Of course not all the response to the Khrushchev visit has been sweetness and light. Some Americans still feel they have all to lose, and nothing to gain, from peaceful coexistence with the Soviets. And so they got busy at Freedom House and formed a Committee Against Summit Entanglements and other ad hoc fire brigades which took ads in the newspapers calling for "civil silence" and a period of national mourning during Khrushchev's stay. A group of more redoubtable reactionaries, urging the President to call the whole thing off, reminded the nation that "we are engaged in a continuous world-wide war," and "this is war to the death."

WE SUSPECT THEY'VE MISJUDGED and lost their ability largely to influence the temper of the American people. Part proof of this are the defections they have provoked in their own ranks. When ex-Congressman Hamilton Fish, as bona fide a reactionary and anti-Communist as any, joins a group of liberals to counter the get-tough crowd with the statement that peace "is an absolute necessity if we do not want to commit suicide merely for the satisfaction of having Soviet Russia do the same," there are deep currents moving in the land.

And the currents may well drown the tough gang in an overwhelming tide of peace sentiment. The President and the Premier may not finally solve all, or any, of the problems between their nations in their informal conversations at Mr. Eisenhower's Camp David retreat. But Americans are not the kind of people who ordinarily shoot the neighbor who came to dinner last week.

That's why we think its possible to say: when Khrushchev comes, can peace be far behind?

—THE GUARDIAN

49er's faith

SITKA, ALASKA

We will never achieve equality and freedom from want until both capitalism and religious idiocy have been exposed to the greater part of the population for what they really are and advocate. I have great faith that when the people know the truth, socialism will "come naturally."

Owen C. Rademacher

THE TARGET IS CHINA—THE PURPOSE IS EXCLUSION

Behind the war scares in Laos and India

By Kumar Goshal

DAY AFTER DAY for the last six weeks the American press and radio have been painting a lurid picture of "Chinese aggression" in Southeast Asia. Scare headlines atop stories from inspired sources have been calculated to rouse the sympathy of Americans for poor defenseless little nations.

The stories involve two regions: (1) the Kingdom of Laos and (2) the Chinese-Indian frontier in the high Himalayas. And they raise two questions: (1) How much factual straw has gone into building the bricks being hurled against China? and (2) Why has this particular moment been chosen for this hysteria against China?

Available evidence would seem to indicate that the outburst of accusations is a smokescreen behind which the U.S. wishes to buttress a corrupt and unpopular regime in Laos; to weaken Chinese-Indian unity; to hide from Asians news of progress the Tibetans are making since they were freed from a feudal-theocratic rule; and, above all, to prevent UN recognition of Peking, which has been gaining increasing support among UN members.

The situation in Laos

The N.Y. **Times** on Aug. 8 reported that the Pathet Lao forces (nationalists who had borne the brunt of the war against the French) launched against the Laotian government a full-scale revolution "backed by an invasion of Communist forces from North Vietnam." For the next three weeks, Pathet Lao forces were reported to be making progress, routing government troops and establishing full control over the northern provinces of Samneua and Phongsaly. (These stories gave such a sorry picture of government troops that the Laotian administration hastened to deny them).

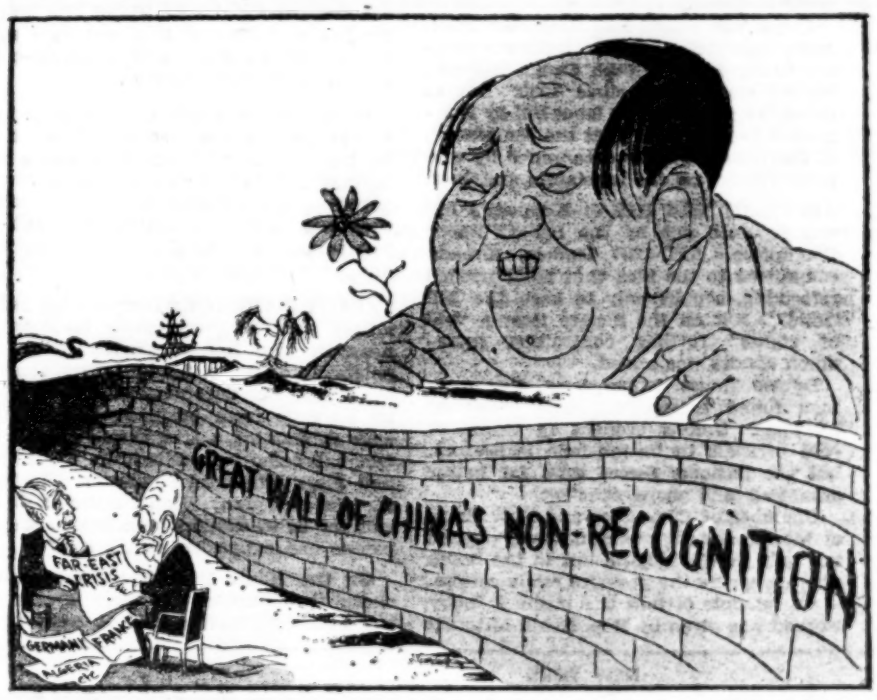
In these same weeks the **Times** and the Laotian government couldn't agree on the fate of Samneua. On Sept. 1, **Reuters** quoted Laotian Foreign Minister

"BORDER TROUBLE"
Part of the Chinese-Indian frontier in the Himalayas

Panya as saying that government troops controlled Samneua; the next day, **Times** correspondent Greg MacGregor reported from Vientiane, the government seat, that Pathet Lao forces "had swept everything before them to set up advance elements within 13 miles of Samneua city, capital of the province."

WHAT CIVIL WAR? The British press saw it otherwise. On Aug. 12, the London **Daily Express** correspondent in Vientiane wrote: "Let us clear up this nonsense about a civil war in Laos. There is none. Any war that is going on is political—and that is real enough . . . The toughest battle being fought in Laos today is the one I am waging to capture facts."

While the N.Y. **Times** on Aug. 8 reported "an invasion" by North Vietnam troops "equipped with arms from Czechoslovakia and Communist China," the **Times** of London reported Aug. 12 from Vientiane: "The problem [in Laos] would be solved by political, not by military action . . . [In Samneua] there were no Communist units in the field larger



Vicky, London Evening Standard
"Now, let's talk about a country which doesn't exist . . ."

than a platoon, and there were few even of this strength. [Attacks] have been carried out by groups of ten to 15 men armed with old weapons."

THE "BACKGROUNDER": An editorial in the Manchester **Guardian** (Aug. 11), entitled "What Really Happened," said that the information office of the U.S. Embassy in London had "sent to [British] newspapers what it calls a 'backgrounder' on Laos." This gave 'a fair summary" of the 1957 agreement between the Laotian government and Pathet Lao which "provided for a coalition government with two Pathet Lao leaders in it, and for elections for 20 new seats in the Assembly."

The "backgrounder" then explained that "the coalition government containing the two Pathet Lao members resigned" after the Neo Lao Haksat (Patriotic) party, formed by Pathet Lao, won only nine seats in the 1958 election. "An anti-Communist government came into office," the document continued, "and the Pathet Lao members were dropped from the Cabinet."

The Manchester **Guardian** editorial found this version of events in Laos "disingenuous, to say the least." It said:

"It suggests surely that the government changed as a result of the elections . . . What happened was this. The Neo Lao Haksat, together with a left-wing ally called the Santiphab (Peace) party, won 13 out of the 21 seats contested. This was taken, both in Laos and in Washington, as a bad sign for the general elections that were to have been held this year, and an indication that unless something was done Laos might go the way of Czechoslovakia."

THEY HAD NO CHOICE: Something was done, of course. Washington maneuvered to oust the government and install pro-Western Prince Phoui Sananikone with emergency power. Sananikone, according to United Press International correspondent Wendell Merick, a rare accurate U.S. correspondent in Laos, "began arresting neutralists as well as Communists."

Merick said that since Pathet Lao was prevented from bidding for power "through constitutional means, they had to revert to revolutionary means." But, Merick reported, "there is not believed to be any North Vietnamese or Chinese troops on Laos territory."

China, in fact, has accused the U.S. of actively aiding the Laotian government troops and maintaining a military base in Laos in violation of the 1954 Geneva agreement. Washington has denied this; but the Associated Press reported (Aug. 22) that "two chartered planes with U.S. and Nationalist [Chiang Kai-shek] pilots arrived in Laos to fly supplies to Samneua." And the London **New Statesman** (Aug. 29) quoted the U.S. Chief of Naval Operations as telling the press:

"If the U.S. thought the situation required American military support, the Navy would send a carrier task force to the area."

The U.S., it is true, does not openly maintain a military base in Laos. But France does, and France is a member of SEATO, and SEATO has declared, under U.S. prodding, a guardianship over Laos. (For more on Laos background, see GUARDIAN, Aug. 24).

The situation in India

On the Chinese-Indian border in the Himalayas, China has been accused of (1) attacking and establishing a base in Kashmir's Ladakh province, adjacent to Tibet; (2) attacking some Indian army posts on India's northeast frontier near Tibet; (3) invading the two pinpoint territories of Bhutan and Sikkim on the border, over which India has extended its protection.

Most of the 2,500-mile border between India and China has remained obscure. In 1914, the British government in India accepted a line drawn by Sir Arthur McMahon, who was then negotiating with China. But from that time to this day no Chinese government accepted the McMahon line. The present Indian government stands on the McMahon line, although Premier Nehru has agreed to "minor modification" through negotiation.

NEHRU REPORTS: Stories of Chinese border violations erupted thick and fast as Tibet's Dalai Lama took political asylum in India, and Nehru's Congress Party gave its support to its adherents and to the reactionary forces in Kerala state who were seeking to unseat the constitutionally-elected state government, led by the Communist Party.

For a long time Nehru denied in Parliament stories of border violations by the Chinese. Last month, however, he said that some border violations had occurred. He said that the Peking government had built a Tibet-Turkestan road across the northeast corner of Ladakh, but added that "a mile or two of wild and uninhabited territory does not matter very much." But he said he was disturbed by reports of Chinese forces attacking Indian outposts on the border near Tibet.

LET'S TALK ABOUT IT: Nehru was firm about the McMahon line and declared in Parliament that Indians would "defend our country's border and our integrity." He made it clear that he had no intention of going to war with China. He said: "We hope this will be settled by discussions and conferences."

It was inevitable that Bhutan and Sikkim, bordering on Tibet, would get into the picture. But thus far the stories of Chinese invasion of these two Indian protectorates have been denied by the representatives of the protectorates as fast as they have been circulated. Pressed for his position, Nehru told Parliament that he would consider an attack on these two states an attack on India.

THE CONCLUSIONS: Sorting fact from fancy it would seem that in Laos minor skirmishes have occurred between the Pathet Lao and the Laotian government forces, precipitated by the government's refusal to abide by the Geneva agreements and its jailing of Pathet Lao leaders. China, North Vietnam, the Soviet Union, India and the Pathet Lao have urged the reactivation of the India-Poland-Canada commission set up at Geneva to handle just such a situation.

The U.S. and UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold, however, bypassed the three-nation commission. Instead, Hammarskjold asked UN Security Council President Egidio Ortona of Italy to call the Council in special session to discuss the Laotian situation. The Council met on Sept. 8 to consider a U.S. resolution to send a four-nation commission to Laos to inquire into charges of North Vietnamese aggression. By a 10-1 vote, the Council declared the resolution a procedural rather than a substantive issue; in this case the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council does not have the effect of a veto. Thereupon, the Council by a similar vote—the Soviet Union again casting the negative vote—adopted the U.S. resolution.

CONTRARY TO 1945: Observers noted that the two Council decisions were, as Soviet delegate Arkady Sobolev pointed out, palpably contrary to a declaration by the five permanent members when the UN Charter was drafted in San Francisco in June, 1945. This declaration said that a decision to "make an investigation" might "well have major political consequences" and therefore would be subject to the veto. But even as the four-nation commission (Argentina, Italy, Japan, Tunisia) prepared to leave for Laos, the Laotian government announced that North Vietnamese "aggressors" had withdrawn from Laotian territory.

In India, it would seem that continued effort by the Dalai Lama to obtain Indian support for his lost cause and New Delhi's recognition of the Dalai as head of a "government in exile" would tend to create border tension leading to clashes between Indian and Chinese patrols. The situation thus far has remained under control; Peking has denied any "aggression" and Nehru has refused to be goaded into taking an alarmist position.

RECOGNITION OF CHINA: What might prevent a negotiated solution of all these conflicts is the fact that they are occurring at a time when the issue of a seat for China in the UN and U.S. recognition of Peking is taking on unprecedented urgency; and those who oppose such recognition seem ready to take desperate chances to prevent it. It can hardly be a coincidence that accusations of "aggression" are being hurled at Peking so vehemently just before the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting and the Sept. 15 opening of the UN General Assembly.

A nuclear test suspension agreement during the meeting of heads of state seems a good possibility. This would call for control posts in China which, in turn, would require recognition of the existence of Peking. At the very start the General Assembly would face the Soviet and Indian demand that Peking replace Taipei in China's UN seat. The number of UN delegates voting in favor of Peking increased from 12 in 1955 to 28 last year. This suggests that a majority would support Peking this year if the U.S. did not take an unyielding position.

Labor control bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Country's Wage List;" "Good Wages Make Good Customers;" "Hey McClellan —Look, No Rackets;" "T.W.U. [Transport Workers Union] Says America Needs A Third Party;" and "Labor Day Holiday Is a Union Product."

Big Business maneuvers during Congressional deliberation on the labor bill are an object lesson in lobbying. Talk of the need for "labor reform" legislation began in 1956 soon after Sen. McClellan's rackets investigating committee opened well-publicized hearings on wrongdoing in the labor-management field. But specific legislation was not framed until last year after the "image" of labor leaders as racketeers had been more firmly established in the public mind.

AGAINST SIN: Author of the bill was Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), a member of the committee and a Presidential hopeful. It was designed, he said, to clean up "corruption" in unions. It called for voluminous financial reports from unions to the Secretary of Labor and saddled unions generally with restrictions on their internal operations under penalty of jail sentences and fines.

AFL-CIO leaders, anxious to prove they are against sin, expelled the 1,500,000-member Teamsters Union and others and joined in support of the Kennedy bill. The measure passed the Senate last year with only one dissenting vote but was killed in the House where anti-union stalwarts hoped that after another year of propaganda a more restrictive bill could be passed.

Labor was elated last November when many candidates it supported were elected. Many said the 86th Congress would be the most liberal since 1936. But as debate began on a new labor bill by Kennedy it became clear that the complexion of Congress is mainly determined by who puts pressure on the legislators and how.

APPLYING THE HEAT: Kennedy's bill was reported out by the Senate Labor Committee. AFL-CIO leaders, already committed to the idea that labor needed reforming, sought only to keep the bill "mild." But on the Senate floor a "bill of rights" further controlling intra-union affairs was added.

During House deliberations, Congressmen found themselves under siege by lobbyists. Unions brought in teams of paid officials to button-hole legislators, but the business forces were far better organized and more efficient.

Chamber of Commerce and Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers representatives worked not only in Washington but in the home districts where the pressure really counts.

An example of how the business lobby worked was given by Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D-Ga.) He told of five letters he received from E. T. Barwick, a wealthy manufacturer in his district. The fifth letter read:

"Your letter of Aug. 6 leaves me quite concerned and believing that either you are the most naive legislator the country has ever seen, or that you have succumbed to gangster and hoodlum-controlled labor leader money.

"I personally spent time, money and energy getting you elected, hoping that we had a man who would be above the ordinary. I can assure you that I will devote one-hundred-fold more energy, time and money in getting you out, if you support the kind of legislation you announce in your letter."

STEADY BARRAGE: Dozens of similar letters and telegrams came from businessmen who had supported his campaign. In addition, for four days, around the clock, his telephone lines were tied up by calls from businessmen-constituents demanding a strong anti-labor bill. One call came from Mitchell's wealthiest and most influental supporter. He told the Congressman: "Don't make it difficult for us to support you, Erwin. Campaigns are expensive, you know."

On the House floor the Congressmen chose the toughest of three measures, the Landrum-Griffin bill. It went to a Senate-House conference committee to be reconciled with the Kennedy bill. After 12 days of reconciling, the committee voted out the House version with minor amendments. On Sept. 3 it passed the Senate with only two dissents, from Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and William Langer (R-N.D). The next day it passed the House by a vote of 352 to 52.

THE NEW SOLIDARITY: In its final form the bill added to the Senate version's "bill of rights" restrictions on organizational picketing and secondary boycotts.

Although Kennedy voted for the bill in conference and on the floor, he asked that his name not be associated with the law.

On Sept. 17 in San Francisco the AFL-CIO will open its annual convention. Among the things it will have to consider is to how to live with this new law and how to meet management's economic offensive.

But it is more likely the keynote will be sounded by those who agree with Al J. Hayes, president of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, who wrote in the August issue of the **American Federationist:** "This is a time when we need solidarity . . . in the face of a grimly determined Communist enemy . . . based on mutual trust and confidence between labor and management."

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Abner Green, Foreign Born Committee leader, dead at 46

ABNER GREEN, since 1942 executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and for eight prior years its educational director, died Sept. 5 in Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City following an operation Aug. 10 for a brain tumor.

He had been in poor health—although at work daily—for some months this year. On July 23, while conferring with ACPFB counsel in Washington, the illness overcame him and he returned to his home, 140-10 84th St., Jamaica, Queens, N.Y. After several days in bed, he was removed to the hospital where observation and tests disclosed the tumor. The operation Aug. 10 was followed by a second on Sept. 1 in a final effort to save his life. He was 46 years old, and leaves his wife, the former Suzanne Hole and three children, Jonathan, Judith and Laura. His father and two brothers are also living.

ABNER GREEN

Abner Green devoted virtually all his working years to the work of the ACPFB, joining it in 1934, a year after it was founded, soon after his graduation from the College of the City of New York. In his service with the Committee he directed or participated in most of its notable successes in the fight for the rights of foreign born, in the last 11 years under almost constant harassment from Federal and State agencies.

IN PRISON FOR 6 MONTHS: In 1951, summoned as a witness in the Federal inquiry into the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund, of which he was a trustee, he served six months in prison for contempt of court for refusing to surrender the books and contributor lists of the Bail Fund and of the ACPFB. Subsequently he was questioned by both Senate and House witchhunt committees, before the Subversive Activities Control Board and in New York State proceedings—all aimed at driving the Committee out of existence.

The first great victory of the ACPFB came in 1941 when, with the late Wendell Willkie and Carol King representing the Committee, the Supreme Court threw out an attempt to denaturalize and deport Communist leader William Schneiderman. During the war years the Committee under Green's direction participated also in the several defenses of labor leader Harry Bridges against denaturalization and deportation. In that period, for its work on citizenship education and protection of foreign born in industry, the Committee received praise from President Roosevelt and also from General Eisenhower.

TOM CLARK'S LIST: However, in 1948, President Truman's Attorney General Tom Clark placed the ACPFB on his first list of subversive organizations, and it was one of the first groups proceeded against under the McCarran Act of 1950 seeking to force it to register as a Communist organization. Green denied that the Committee was a Communist group, and pointed out that the bulk of its defenses were of people accused of Communist affiliations because the Dept. of Justice was concentrating on such aliens. He said the Committee defended cases without regard to race, creed or political belief.

SOME GREAT VICTORIES: Among the notable victories of recent years, most of them won only after carrying key cases to the Supreme Court, have been the Rowoldt decision, ending deportations for long past CP membership; the Nowak decision, terminating denaturalization proceedings against former Michigan State Senator Stanley Nowak and some 38 others; the Witkovich decision nullifying the supervisory parole features of the Walter-McCarran Law affecting undeportable aliens; and the Bonetti decision defining the meaning of the term "entry" for aliens accused of CP membership during earlier residence in the U.S.

Also, the ACPFB under Green's direction fought through and won the demand for affidavits of good cause in the initiation of denaturalization proceedings; and has been a prime mover in the campaign for a five-year statute of limitations on all deportation and denaturalization proceedings. The ACPFB also initiated the defense of William Heikkila, kidnapped and flown to Finland last year after years of deportation litigation, and now back fighting to stay.

The ACPFB is headed by three honorary chairmen, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Bishop Arthur Moulton of Utah, and Rev. Stephen Fritchman of Los Angeles.

Funeral services Tues. Sept. 8 were held with an overflow crowd at Park West Chapel in N.Y.C., with Prof. Smith speaking for the officers of the Committee; Martin Young speaking for the 35-40,000 individuals helped or defended by the Committee during the 25 years of Abner Green's service; Sol Rotenberg of Philadelphia representing the regional committees; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in behalf of the Communists helped by the Committee; attorney Joseph Forer of Washington for the Committee's lawyers; attorney Ira Gollobin for the family and friends; and John T. McManus of the GUARDIAN and Paul Novick of the Jewish daily **Freiheit.**

Ike and Mr. K

(Continued from Page 1)

lands; more importantly, the President for the first time envisaged East-West cooperation in this field.

HOW MANY SCHOOLS!: The Soviet Premier quoted British scientist J. D. Bernal (now in this country for scientific meetings) as having said that the average annual expenditures for military purposes throughout the world during 1950-1957 amounted to about $90,000,000,000. Khrushchev said: "How many factories, apartment houses, schools, hospitals and libraries could have been built everywhere with the funds now spent on the preparation of another war! And how fast could economic progress have been advanced in the underdeveloped countries if we had converted to these purposes at least some of the means which are now being spent on war purposes!"

The President said "the problem of the underdeveloped nations . . . is more important for Western civilization than this problem of the Soviet-Western differences and quarrels." He said: "There are 1,700,000,000 people today who are living without sufficient food, shelter, clothing and health facilities. They are not going to remain quiescent. They are learning something about their lot and they are comparing their lot with ours—sitting here this evening."

THE NO. 1 JOB: Mr. Eisenhower believed "there is just going to be an explosion if we don't do something about it." He added: "I think the biggest cooperative job in the world is that this civilization, including the Soviet, ought to address itself to this problem on a cooperative basis, to help these people achieve their legitimate aspirations."

The President's TV chat indicated the distance he has traveled from the Truman-Acheson-Dulles policy of "containment," "massive retaliation" and "brink of war." But hopeful and sound as his statements were, they still were generalities; and his other statements abroad and the policy of his administration on Laos indicated a lingering lack of clarity on his part despite the best of intentions—and something more devious on the part of his aides.

Vicky, London Evening Standard

"Message from Mr. K. boss, he wants to come and visit our model schools . . ."

In Bonn, the President vowed to maintain the status quo in West Berlin to preserve, as he said, "the independence of the West Berliners." Yet the Soviet proposal for a neutral West Berlin under UN supervision, to which West Germany would be guaranteed access, would in no way jeopardize the West Berliners' freedom.

ALGERIAN PROBLEM: Eisenhower had reportedly persuaded Britain to support U.S. efforts to bar UN recognition of Peking at the current General Assembly session. He was also said to have implied approval of a supposedly new policy of "self-determination" for Algeria that French President de Gaulle was devising before the UN General Assembly took up the issue. The Algerian revolutionary government declared last week that it would not accept any solution prepared without its participation.

Eisenhower repeated one idea several times in Western Europe: "We must not retreat one inch from principle [in dealing with Moscow] but must be flexible in tactics." The last time he said it was in an address to NATO representatives in Paris Sept. 3. The world would be curious to know what the words "principle" and "flexible" meant to the President.

MEANING OF PRINCIPLE: It would be joyful news indeed if, by "principle," he meant the right of all peoples—without outside interference—to control their resources, enjoy the fruits of their labor, live in freedom under a government of their own choice and develop the kind of society they find best suited for their progress toward prosperity.

Then, on principle, the U.S. would sympathize with instead of opposing the Cuban revolution and the inevitable revolutions ahead in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and Haiti. It would be living up to principle for the U.S. to remove the props it has put under the corrupt, feudal and unpopular royal regime in Laos.

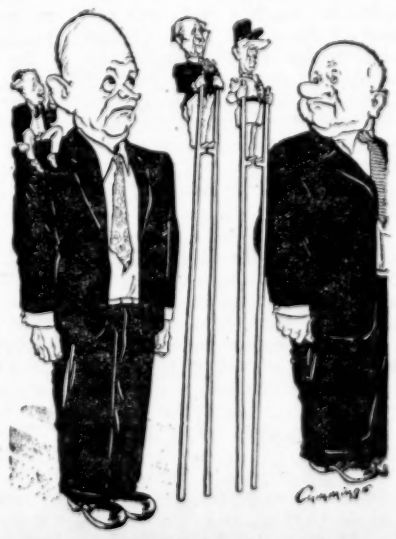
This kind of "principle" would eschew the devil theory of diplomacy: the U.S. is saintliness personified, the U.S.S.R. the devil incarnate. It would accept what the UN accepts: the necessity for the capitalist, communist and non-communist governments to live side by side as competitors and not as enemies.

REAL FLEXIBLILTY: "Flexibility" would then allow inevitable changes to take place without interference, changes brought about by the example of the most highly advanced capitalist and communist countries in competition for the less advanced to witness. It would mean the realization that NATO has become obsolete in this world of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"It could imply," as **Associated Press** news analyst James Marlow wrote (**N.Y. Post,** Sept. 6), " a turning point in the cold war: that this country has decided to abandon its . . . policy of stiff-arming the Russians in all directions and is now ready to make concessions that might have seemed unthinkable before: that this country might be willing to withdraw its troops from West Berlin, as Khrushchev wants, in return for a Russian guarantee that the West will have access to the city . . ."

Only in this context would the President's TV statements be meaningful and productive of steps to peace.

—Kumar Goshal



Cummings, London Daily Express

The Big Five

12 pages next week

Beginning with the issue dated Sept. 21, the NATIONAL GUARDIAN will resume its usual 12-page editions after the 8-page summer size. We hope you all had a pleasant summer.

BOOKS

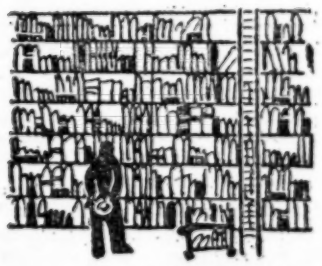
'Inside the Khrushchev Era'

TO NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV last winter, British Conservative Prime Minister Harold McMillan said at the end of his precedent-setting visit to the Soviet Union:

"This is a truly constructive life's work you have undertaken. The future before the Soviet people is one of expanding horizons. Across the steppes glows the furnace of industry, beckoning to a promised land. This is no mirage which you see before you. It is a sober reality. The rate and quality of your progress are indeed extraordinary and—so far as I know—unparallelled in history."

An equally confident, though not so awestruck, view is the subject matter of **Inside the Khrushchev Era,*** the account by journalist Giuseppe Boffa, foreign editor of the Italian Communist newspaper **L'Unita**, of his five-year assignment in Moscow, 1953-58. Boffa says in his concluding pages:

"The Soviet Union is a reality. It will not disappear. To



La Gauche, Brussels

understand the U.S.S.R. has become a necessity for everyone, friend or foe. To understand this country means to understand its past, its turns and twists, its problems and its contradictions, as well as its achievements and its triumphs . . . To criticize certain aspects of the U.S.S.R. is useful when it is done in a friendly spirit without shadow of condescension. The Soviets welcome this help, although they usually discover their own problems and find their own solutions. What is impermissible, even to the enemies of socialism, is ignorance concerning what the Soviets have accomplished."

BOFFA, who recently returned to the Soviet Union where he acted as one of the "pool" correspondents for Vice President Nixon's visit, was respectful from the start of the land "whose proletariat taught the rest to change the world." He quickly found his early expectations "too roseate or one-sided." Like other friends of the Soviet Union, he had made of the country "a non-material myth."

Now it came down to earth with its flaws, its shortages, its unsuspected problems. Fortunately, it was the time of the "thaw" following Stalin's death. Fresh approaches were everywhere, questions raised, bungling exposed, "people began to look closely, as they hadn't for years, into the machinery of Soviet life."

What they found, how they went about changing things, the struggle to force the old order to yield place to the new, and why in the author's view the errors and excesses of the past will not recur in Soviet life—these are the substance of this well-informed, exciting but never over-awed account of the metamorphosis which so impressed Prime Minister Macmillan returning after a first visit as a tourist 30 years ago.

THE SHAKEUP in agriculture, following debate begun by Khrushchev in Party circles in Sept., 1953, and pressed forward the next February, was "the first step in a long and complex chain reaction." While national output floundered, the Ministry of Agriculture in one 11-month period had sent out 3,846 directives, 2,330 circulars, 856,000 letters and 67,000 telegrams, though the ministers seldom budged from the capital. A regional Party committee spent 1,600 rubles in telegrams warning subordinate organs not to abuse the use of telegrams! But the Party had failed to sound the alarm against paper-laden bureaucracy, careerism, separation from the people. Party procedures underwent scrutiny and reform from the grass roots up. Dogmatism, "fossilization of thought," "varnished" art, idyllic writing and films, were newfound targets.

By 1955, people began returning from exile and imprisonment and rehabilitations had begun. Among the early rehabilitations were Vosniessenski, Lozovsky and Kuznetzov of the 1948 "Leningrad affair," in which a group of Party leaders, war heroes and others were executed for "plotting" with foreign agencies and an alleged conspiracy to install a separatist Russian government. The prosecutor Abakumov, a Beria aide, was prosecuted and put to death in 1955 for what Boffa calls these "monstrous frameups."

DESPITE the wide knowledge of Beria's crimes, and the public revulsion over them, the revelations of the 20th Congress in February, 1956, took most Party members completely by surprise. The closed session on Fri., Feb. 24, at which Khrushchev's secret report was delivered, was attended by many Party members in addition to the Congress delegates. They emerged "terribly upset," Boffa reports, and he tells of one who "ran home, took his skis, left the city and wandered in the woods till late at night, trying to get tired, to be numb, and not to think at all."

By Sunday rumors of the report were circulating in many Party circles. A few days later Party meetings everywhere were learning its contents, local leaders reading a three-hour-long text. In the general discussion which followed, "it was impossible to mitigate the emotion which was shaking the country. Yet there was no hysteria. Men spoke with consciousness of their responsibility for what happened and was happening in the Party." Yet, though crediting Khrushchev and his supporters with "an act of such enormous political audacity that it still makes the head reel," Boffa feels that the campaign of public discussion following should have been better organized and conducted. The report "raised more questions than it answered."

Was socialism in error? This "unjust doubt," and a resulting pessimism, could have meant a paralysis of effort in a society accustomed to looking forward.

THAT THIS did not occur, Boffa ascribes to the solid foundation on which Soviet society has been built, and to the restoration to Party work of full discussion, criticism, and confrontation of contradictions in a dialectical manner rather than by formula, as apparently was done in most of the Stalin years from 1934, at least, to just before his death. Following the 17th Congress in 1934, the so-called Congress of Victors, Stalin hailed the political triumph of his policies with the statement, "Once the right political line is fixed, the work of organization decides everything."

Political discussion thereafter yielded to "organization," then to "administration." Lenin's theory that the intelligence of ten million workers was more valuable than that of a few geniuses went by the boards. The "cult" grew, and stayed to rule. Contradictions were not regarded as natural, but as evil, and "swept under the rug," or, following Stalin's lead, blamed on Trotskyism, foreign agents, "enemies of the people." (That there were indeed, inimical external forces was evident from the start). It was easier to purge foreign agents and "enemies of the people" than to wrestle with the dubious Stalin concept that the class struggle would sharpen as socialism advanced.

Yet in spite of the retreat from dialectical method and collective rule, the society did advance. The nation, when the time came, could fight a victorious war; and in the Cold War years surpass the world in science and rate of progress. Whereas "the system" was and is the chief target of Soviet opponents, it was this same "system" which saved the nation from succumbing to the designs of Beria even at a time when he had centralized in his hands "a power outside any control."

"Thanks to Stalin's trust [Beria] was actually for a time above Party and government. Why didn't he use this power? . . . He had to clash with the Party and the State. If the clash hadn't occurred earlier it was only because Stalin was at the time in control of everything. But as soon as the battle was joined, Party and State won easily . . .: what barred his road at the decisive moment was the structure of Soviet society."

There is much, much more to this fascinating work, not all of a deep political nature. The new education reforms are explained frankly and fully, with the absurdly non-socialist necessity for them. Delinquency, what there is of it, is discussed; also standards of living, housing, health, manner of dress, culture and the immense Seven Year Plan. Boffa lived a life of full participation in his assigned country, as journalist, socialist and deeply interested young man. His book is a real breath of fresh air in reporting.

THE FEAT of bringing Boffa's book to U.S. readers to coincide with Khrushchev's visit here (it was published only three months ago in Italy) was accomplished by a prodigious effort by Carl Marzani, head of Liberty Book Club. To Boffa must go the credit for an absorbing book; to Marzani for a translation which brings it to sparkling life for U.S. readers.

—**John T. McManus**

**INSIDE THE KHRUSHCHEV ERA, by Giuseppe Boffa. Translated by Carl Marzani. Marzani & Munsell, Inc. 100 W. 23d St., N.Y. 11. 227 pp. $5. ($3.50 to Liberty Book Club members.)*

BOOKS

He had no arms, no legs, no face . . .

108 JOHNNY GOT HIS GUN

He would be in this womb for ever and ever and ever. He must remember that. He must never expect or hope for anything different. This was his life from now on every day and every hour and every minute of it. He would never again be able to say hello, how are you, I love you. He would never again be able to hear music or the whisper of the wind through trees or the chuckle of running water. He would never again be able to smell of a steak frying in his mother's kitchen or the dampness of spring in the air or the wonderful fragrance of sagebrush carried on the wind across a wide open plain. He would never again be able to see the faces of people who made you glad just to look at them, of people like Kareen. He would never again be able to see sunlight or the stars or the little grasses that grow on a Colorado hillside.

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will be held Sun., Sept. 20, 3 p.m., at the Jewish Children's School Center, Chelsea, Mass.

CHICAGO

40th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
Saturday, September 26th, 8:00 p.m.
Sky Room, Midwest Hotel,
Hamlin & Madison Sts.
National Speakers Entertainment
Admission at door, $1.

MINNEAPOLIS

"BEHIND THE KHRUSHCHEV VISIT"
V. R. Dunne, State Chrmn. S.W.P.
8 p.m. Fri., Sept. 18
322 Hennepin, 2nd foor
Ausp: Twin Cities Labor Forum.

LOS ANGELES

Testimonial Dinner for
CHARLOTTA BASS and
REUBEN BOROUGH
celebrating 50 years participation in progressive growth of So. Calif. Sat., Sept. 26, 6:30 p.m. Alexandria Hotel, Los Angeles.
HARVEY O'CONNOR: guest speaker; **REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN,** Chairman. Ausp: Charlotta Bass-Reuben Borough Testimonial Committee. Donor Contrib. $10. Proceeds: The People's World.

OAKLAND

Annual **BOOK FAIR,** featuring Marxist books and pamphlets. Also a "new book" table and children's books.
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Sept. 20—12 noon to 5 p.m.
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A LETTER WE THOUGHT OF MAILING TO KHRUSHCHEV

FOR CLOSE TO A DECADE we have operated an appliance and gift store in the lower part of Manhattan selling at low prices most of the luxuries for the home displayed at the American Fair in Skolniki Park. To attempt to count all the dishwashers, television sets, refrigerators, food-mixers, air-conditioners, clothes-washers, salad bowls, blenders and the fantastic amounts of other luxuries and/or necessities we have sold would be impossible. The trade journalists and financial sections of the newspapers tell us that national production and sales figures run into billions. These figures, coupled with the displays at the U.S. exhibition in Moscow, may have led many of your citizens to believe that all Americans can own and enjoy these luxuries.

But have you any idea how many Americans go to their graves never having lived in clean habitable homes, nor having owned any of our luxuries? The poverty that exists in the South, or the Harlems of Chicago or Detroit is known to us only by hearsay or casual observation. But here in New York, where we do volunteer tenant counseling, we can see with our own eyes the squalor and poverty under which many of us live. We have not the talent of an Ehrenburg or a Sholokhov to describe the wretched, miserable roach-and-rodent-infested homes that still exist. And we would blush with shame if you were to take time out when in New York to visit for yourself some of the homes that exist on Eldridge or Norfolk or Orchard or E. 5th or E. 137th or W. 137th Streets. And yet, if you did see these homes, maybe you would realize the price we Americans are forced to pay for the Cold War. Or are we being too naive in thinking that the 40 billion dollars we are spending annually on the Cold War could be used for bettering the lot of all Americans?

In any event, may we presume to ask, because of your professed and, we trust, sincere love of mankind, that you do your best and even lean over backwards to help do away with the cold war during your visit to America. Believe us, you would not be "losing face" in doing so.

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THE GALLERY

MR. AND MRS. WALTER STREET of Hope Mills, N.C., named their sixteenth child, born July 25, Nikita Khrushchev Street. . . . A New York store reports that sales of bow ties have increased since Christian Herter became Secretary of State . . . European distributors of American cars are complaining because tail fins on the 1960 models have sharp edges. Many European countries have laws against sharp protuberances on cars to protect cyclists . . . The Parker Pen Co. put special broad points on the pens it made for President Eisenhower for his European trip. Parker officials say the new points give his signature a "fluid, bold look." . . . There seems to be no truth to the rumor that Khrushchev will be the mystery guest on "What's My Line?" . . . Pepsi-Cola executives who visited Moscow recently said the best Russian soft drink is carbonated tomato juice. . . . **Time** magazine regularly sends us advance tear sheets on its articles on military affairs. It seems we got on their mailing list as "National Guardsman." . . . A memo from top editorial brass at the Detroit **News** to the copy desk reads: "Where unions have been granted pay raises in contract negotiations, do not use the word 'wins' in the heading."

A BROCHURE published by the Chamber of Commerce of Front Royal and Warren County, Va., describes the area: "The population of the county as well as the town of Front Royal is a large percentage of native American, with a small percentage of negro (sic)." . . . A message on March 9 from the Air Materiel Command at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, O., to the Air Technical Training Center at Chanute, Ill., read: "An urgent requirement exists for a Negroid airman to be an enlisted aide to Lt. Gen. McKee, commander AMC." The message added that the GI was to serve as the general's valet. When the story came to light last month, Rep. Frank Kowalski (D-Conn.) demanded an investigation. Gen. McKee could not be reached for comment; he was in Canada on an extended hunting trip. Sans valet, we assume. . . . In 1952 the Army bought $200,000,000 worth of canvas duck and webbing. At present it has left $185,000,000 worth. That is enough to cover 16,447 acres of land. Anyone wanna buy a canvas duck? . . . California State Motor Vehicle Director McCarthy has announced that drivers who cause fatal traffic accidents will lose their licenses for a year . . . In Paris Abel de Souza, an inmate in Fresnes prison awaiting trial for burglary, and Marie-Claude Giraud, an inmate of LaRoquette jail for allegedly receiving stolen goods, were released long enough last month to get married at City Hall, enjoy a champagne reception and a one-hour honeymoon and then were returned to their cells.

—**Robert E. Light**

London Daily Mail

"I don't HAVE ulcers, Miss Green, I GIVE ulcers!"

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NEWSPAPER

Guardian Theater Party in New York Sept. 25

THE GUARDIAN's first theater party of the fall season will be for Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," starring Sir John Gielgud and Margaret Leighton.

The big night will be Friday, Sept. 25, at the Lunt-Fontanne Theater, New York's most modern playhouse.

For information call ORegon 3-3800.

the SPECTATOR

The people of Japan

HIROSHIMA, JAPAN

BECAUSE OF MY SPECIAL INTEREST in nuclear weapons, I explored Hiroshima thoroughly and looked carefully at the many evidences of the atom bomb dropped by a U.S. plane on Aug. 6, 1945. I also went through three hospitals. The first was the Atom Bomb Hospital, which administers only to patients suffering from the effects of the original explosion. Now, 14 years later, scores of people are still coming to this hospital for treatment every day. I saw many of them in the waiting room. The director told me that thus far this year 27 A-bomb victims have died.

The second hospital, run by the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, concentrates on research concerning the effects on human beings of the A-bomb explosion. It doesn't try to cure anyone, but its work is very important in a long-range sense.

The third hospital is a small private institution run by Dr. Shima and built on the ruins of the old Shima Hospital, which happened to be the absolute center of the atom bomb strike. The 50 patients and ten staff members that day were simply obliterated in one minute or less. The hospital itself was completely destroyed. I talked at length with Dr. Shima himself who, fortunately, was operating at a hospital in the country when the bomb fell. He told me he came back quickly to Hiroshima to help his patients, but all he could find was the charred body of the head nurse in the hospital ruins.

Neues Deutschland, Berlin
"You peace marchers are all schizophrenic!"

The fact that the very center of the bomb's destructive power was a hospital ministering to the sick for the preservation of life seems to me symbolic of the horror of nuclear weapons. It is a remarkable coincidence that at Nagasaki, too, the absolute center of the American A-bomb attack proved to be a medical institution.

I TALKED WITH TWO STUDENTS who were children when the explosion took place. One of them had been injured. My guide was a soldier in the Japanese Army and was stationed near Hiroshima when the bomb struck. The day after, his unit was sent into the city to render aid. He gave me innumerable ghastly details. A philosophy professor from Hiroshima University also helped to show me around. He had lost his right eye on A-bomb day.

It was a grueling experience for me. And I came away more convinced than ever that the U.S. made a terrible mistake in letting loose the A-bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In terms of dead, injured and horrible suffering, those bombings were the most frightful military actions perpetrated against civilian populations in the history of human warfare.

I HAVE FALLEN IN LOVE with the Japanese people. I have never known a people so polite, thoughtful and smiling— so pleasant in general. These traits of the Japanese have often been ridiculed in the U.S.; but I believe they are sincere expressions of the basic Japanese character. Here we have an outstanding example of an essentially fine people being misled into war and disaster by a ruthless and autocratic military clique.

When Japan first opened itself up to Western influence in the 19th century and started to modernize on the double-quick, it took Germany primarily as its model. And in doing this, the Japanese ruling class also imitated the Prussian militarism so characteristic of Germany—and ultimately so ruinous to that nation. We should not push this comparison too far, but it does help to explain Japan's aggressive nationalism during the first half of the 20th century.

Coming back to Japanese courtesy, everyone in this country, including taxi drivers and hotel personnel, smiles and bows and I reply with bows and smiles of my own. This sort of give-and-take is a nice custom. In each elevator in my hotel there is posted the name of the elevator girl in charge. So, when I get out, I bow and say: "Arigato (thank you), Miss Nishimura." The elevator girl always giggles.

—Corliss Lamont

Corliss Lamont has been writing for the GUARDIAN as a roving correspondent on his tour of the world.

LOS ANGELES

Southern California salutes two veterans

TESTIMONIAL BANQUET

CHARLOTTA BASS and REUBEN BOROUGH

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